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7 In re  
8 PG&E CORPORATION  
9 -and-  
10 PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC  
11 COMPANY,  
12 Debtors.  
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Case No. [3:19-cv-05257-JD](#)

**ORDER TERMINATING  
ESTIMATION PROCEEDINGS**

14 These proceedings were instituted to estimate unliquidated claims against PG&E arising  
15 from devastating wildfires across Northern California in 2015, 2017, and 2018. The fires caused  
16 over one hundred deaths, destroyed homes and buildings, and severely burned vast tracts of land.  
17 They inflicted untold suffering on tens of thousands of California residents. The fire victims hold  
18 claims for wrongful death, personal injury, property damage, emotional distress, and punitive  
19 damages.

20 The bankruptcy reference was withdrawn in part to allow for an estimation of the value of  
21 these claims pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 502(c). Dkt. No. 2. Section 502(c) permits an estimation of  
22 the probable value of unliquidated or contingent claims when a more precise determination  
23 through the normal course of litigation and trial would “unduly delay the administration of the  
24 case.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(c)(1). As this plain language indicates, the estimation process is intended  
25 to put an approximate valuation on uncertain claims as promptly as possible within the bounds of  
26 fairness and reasonableness. To that end, the Court has “broad discretion” over the methods and  
27 procedures to be used. *In re Corey*, 892 F.2d 829, 834 (9th Cir. 1989).

1       The need for an expedited estimation was particularly acute in this case to avoid further  
2 delays in compensating the fire victims, who in many cases have already waited much too long for  
3 relief. In addition, California enacted AB 1054 in July 2019 as an “urgency bill” to establish  
4 mitigation measures for future fires. To participate in a multi-billion dollar fund created by AB  
5 1054 for victims of public utility fires, PG&E must complete its restructuring by June 30, 2020.

6       Consequently, the Court’s mandate was to determine “an overall estimate” of the value of  
7 the victims’ claims “without undue delay” and “in a speedy fashion.” Dkt. No. 39 at 8:8-12. The  
8 Court filed an initial organizing order and set a two-week evidentiary hearing for February 2020.  
9 Dkt. No. 112. The Court and the parties extensively discussed the best methods of estimating the  
10 value of the victims’ claims fairly and efficiently at the hearing. The discussion coalesced on the  
11 use of settlements PG&E had agreed to in prior fires and other disasters as benchmarks for the  
12 wrongful death, personal injury, and property damages claims. *See* Dkt. No. 62; Dkt. No. 39  
13 at 31:22-34:14, 49:23-25; Dkt. No. 107 at 16:22-19:16. The parties agreed that the settlements  
14 would provide good guidelines for valuing the current claims.

15       In December 2019, the Official Committee of Tort Claimants (“TCC”), which represents  
16 the fire victims in the bankruptcy proceedings, and PG&E jointly advised the Court that they had  
17 reached a settlement “resolving all individual fire claims at issue.” Dkt. No. 264 at 1. They  
18 agreed on the establishment of a trust in the amount of \$13.5 billion for the claims, and the  
19 assignment of certain causes of action to the trust.

20       Because the settlement put a specific valuation of \$13.5 billion on the outstanding claims,  
21 the TCC and PG&E agreed that these proceedings should be terminated. At a hearing on  
22 December 17, 2019, counsel for PG&E advised the Court that “we will no longer need to have the  
23 estimation proceedings.” Dkt. No. 271 at 4:13-14. Counsel for the TCC agreed. *Id.* at 5:23. The  
24 Court proposed that even if the settlement were not approved by the bankruptcy court, it  
25 effectively mooted the need for an estimation because the parties had determined a concrete value  
26 of the claims. *Id.* at 6:21-23. Counsel for the TCC said “[t]hat’s the way we would view it,” *id.*  
27 at 6:24, and that “[i]t’s an estimate we can certainly live with and is important to live with,” *id.*  
28 at 7:13-14. Counsel for PG&E agreed that there was no reason “not to close up shop” and

1 terminate the estimation. *Id.* at 9:15-22. The Court adjourned the February 2020 hearing *sine die*.  
2 The bankruptcy court approved the settlement agreement on December 19, 2019. Dkt. No. 275.

3 That was the last word in this matter until March 20, 2020, when PG&E filed a motion for  
4 an order “adopting” the \$13.5 billion as “the estimated amount of the Fire Victim Claims for all  
5 purposes” in the bankruptcy. Dkt. No. 286 at 1. This was a surprising development after PG&E’s  
6 assurances at the December 2019 hearing that the estimation was concluded and that no further  
7 action was required. The motion provoked a number of responses. Some parties saw it as an  
8 opportunity to criticize the fact that approximately 50% of the \$13.5 billion trust would be funded  
9 by PG&E stock. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 306 at 3-4. This was contrasted unfavorably to PG&E’s all-  
10 cash settlement of \$11 billion with the insurance companies in the Subrogation Claim Holders  
11 group. *See* Dkt. No. 295 at 1; Dkt. No. 306 at 2-3. Other parties filed statements expressing the  
12 belief that they had liquidated claims that were not within the scope of the settlement. *See, e.g.*,  
13 Dkt. No. 299 at 7-9; Dkt. No. 301 at 1-2; Dkt. No. 303 at 1.

14 The Court was concerned that “adopting” the settlement amount would be inconsistent  
15 with Section 502(c) and akin to rubberstamping a done deal without any meaningful review. At a  
16 hearing on April 16, 2020, the Court advised the parties that since the claims had effectively been  
17 liquidated, the need for an estimation had been relieved. Dkt. No. 333 at 11:4-16; 14:8-19. The  
18 estimation was not a forum to review or approve the amount settled upon -- that was reserved for  
19 the bankruptcy court, which approved it. To make sure that the case could be safely closed, the  
20 Court expressly called for any party to identify any contingent or unliquidated claims that  
21 remained to be estimated. Dkt. No. 364. No one submitted a response or indicated the need for  
22 any additional estimation work to be done.

23 PG&E subsequently withdrew its motion. Dkt. No. 378 at 10. At the Court’s request, the  
24 TCC and PG&E filed a joint statement detailing the arms-length negotiation of the settlement  
25 agreement, and the evidence that was used in connection with that. *Id.* at 4-10. The statement  
26 indicates that the \$13.5 billion agreement was reached through hard bargaining based on a panoply  
27 of data, analysis, and expert opinion. *Id.*

1           Consequently, the Court concludes that the estimation proceedings should be terminated.

2       The settlement liquidated the claims withdrawn for estimation. This proceeding is closed.

3           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4       Dated: June 9, 2020

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JAMES DONATO  
United States District Judge